



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES OF CASES.

DEEDS—ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—LEX LOCI.—The law of the place where the land is located, respecting the privy examination of a married woman, and not that of her residence, is held, in *Smith v. Ingram* (N. C.), 61 L. R. A. 878, to govern in determining the validity of her deed of real estate.

NEGLIGENCE—LANDLORD AND TENANT—LIABILITY TO THIRD PERSONS.—The owner of a structure to be used as a toboggan slide at a bathing resort is held, in *Barrett v. Lake Ontario Improv. Co.* (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 829, to be liable for resulting injuries in case a person attempting to use it falls from it by reason of insufficiency of the railing, although it is in possession of a tenant.

JOINT TORT-FEASORS—SETTLEMENT WITH ONE—EFFECT.—A settlement with part of several joint tort-feasors which expressly reserves the right to pursue the others is held, in *Gilbert v. Finch* (N. Y.), 61 L. R. A. 807, not to be technically a release which will discharge the other tort-feasors from liability.

Compare *McBride v. Scott, ante*, p. 827.

NATIONAL BANK—USURY.—The deducting of interest at an unlawful rate by a national bank from the amount placed the credit of one for whom a note is discounted, is held, in *Citizens' National Bank v. Gentry* (Ky.), 56 L. R. A. 673, not to be a payment of unlawful interest which will sustain an action to recover double its amount under the Federal statute, but to be merely a taking, receiving, or charging of such interest under a clause relating to forfeiture.

COURTS—JURISDICTION—AMOUNT IN DISPUTE.—The matter in dispute in an injunction suit brought to restrain the seizure of a homestead on execution is held, in *Speyrer v. Miller* (La.), 61 L. R. A. 781, to be the homestead, and not the amount of the judgment sought to be executed.

The other cases as to amount in dispute in case of injunction against the enforcement of liens or claims against specific property are discussed in a note to this case.

NOTICE—VALIDITY OF TELEGRAPHIC DELIVERY.—A message containing a notice of the sanction of a writ of *certiorari*, and of the time and place of hearing, signed by the plaintiff in *certiorari*, or by another as his attorney, and sent by telegraph and properly delivered in writing, is held, in *Western U. Telcg. Co. v. Bailey* (Ga.), 61 L. R. A. 933, to be a sufficient notice.

The other cases as to validity of notice sent by telegraph are considered in a note to this case.

EMINENT DOMAIN—INCREASED DAMAGES FOR INCREASED RIGHT OF WAY.—Injuries caused by the widening of the canal are held, in *Mullen v. Lake*